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## EDITORIAL

### HOMUZ STRAIT AND THE AMERICAN WARNING

Last month the American circles alleged that an operation is being implemented in Hormez Strait and this operation is resembled in the drowning or hi-jacking of an oil tanker which is crossing this lively strait. As the mainpart of this strait lies under the Sultanate of Oman, the puppet Qaboos regime took the initiative of deploying its armed forces for undertaking the role of protecting the strait against this expected operation specified by the American

circles to take place on 15th July, 1979. The puppet Qaboos regime did not wait long until to ascertain the correctness of the American forecast but seized the opportunity and asked the countries of the entire world who are concerned with the protection of the Strait, to extend material backing to his regime to enable it undertake the role of protection. Since what was broadcast and published was nothing but episodes of a fictitious stage play, the puppet Qaboos regime is

trying these days to turn out of it a real fact.

Therefore it was not content with the protection of the Egyptian, Sudanese and British forces present on Omani territories but asked the United States of America to increase its military presence in the different areas of Oman. For this reason it granted America all rights to use the existing Omani ports and airports. Work is also underway to establish an air and naval base at Roos al-Jibal area

which is overlooking the Hormez Strait. The United States undertook to meet a major part of the construction expenses in addition to the equipment. Oman, the Sultanate, became one of the important areas in the Arabian Gulf and Peninsula which secures the American attention after its relations were confined to Britain in the military and economic spheres.

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### LIGHT ON COMBATIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN PFLO AND ARAB NATIONAL FORCES.

Many people in different parts of the universe and in particular in the Arab area ask about the combative relations that link the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman with the Arab national and progressive forces whether in the arena of Oman itself or in the other Arab arenas. In this article we will try to reply to this question

and to other questions connected with this sphere.

A little reversion to the back will help explain the picture to many of the readers who are taking care of this sphere particularly in the arena of Oman, as in Oman the birth of the political organisations started in the fifties of this century. In their struc-

ture they were of nationalistic trend and affiliation and this is due to the nature of their birth outside Oman and within the circles of the Omani workers existing in many of the Arabian Gulf and Peninsula countries.

This is in addition to the British colonialist policy which used to be exercised against the masses of the Omani people and which can be

be summarized as follows:

- a) to hit hard every nationalist sense appearing within the ranks of the Omani masses.
- b) to isolate the Omani areas from each other so that the members of the Omani people cannot mix with each other.
- c) spread up of written and political illiteracy within the ranks of the Omani masses as illiteracy was amounting to over

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95 per cent within the population.

This policy led to the obstruction of the spread up of consciousness amidst the Omani masses in Oman itself with the exception of the primary vanguards of the members of the Omani people who created sound methods for spreading up national consciousness hostile to British colonialism and the reactionary local authorities and Zionism. This was crystallised in the birth of 9th June revolution in south Oman and the revolution of 12th June in inner Oman and also in the birth of the Arab workers Party in Oman. This is in addition to the appearance of some young political formations at the end of the seventies in this century. Not a long time passed until the two revolutions were merged in one front and this is the People's Front for the Liberation of

Oman in 1972. This took the initiative of laying down the formula of the broad National Front in the arena of Oman which holds all nationalist organisations and elements and leads to the unity of the popular masses around the declared objectives which combined together for toppling down the existing reactionary authorities and liquidating the foreign presence from Omani territories in any form, as well as construction of the united democratic Oman. Responding to this national act and appeal was the Arab Workers Party in Oman which concluded wi-

th the front a joint statement in 1972 as a first step towards the establishment of the national front in the arena of Oman.

#### The Relations at the Level of the National Forces in the Arabian Gulf and Peninsula

If we turn our faces towards the other areas of the Arabian Gulf and Peninsula we will find the features of backing and support appearing crystal clear to the eyes. There is no genuine proof for this more elusive than the firm principled stand of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen which must truly be called as the arena of the free men and the fort and tower of the revolutionaries. Ever since the first years of the ignition of the armed struggle in the southern region of Oman Democratic Yemen, Organisation, government and people, have had a leading role in consolidating the revolution of the Omani people. This appeared crystal clear in all spheres and most significantly in the all of tens of martyrs smeared with their pure blood which watered the Omani territory, as a proof of the combative cohesion between the revolutions of 14th October and 9th June.

All over the arena of the Gulf a constellation of members of the regions of this area fell on the arena of honour and martyrdom and on the land of 9th June revolution crystallising by that the backing and revolutionary cohesion between the groups of the national activity in this

area. Martyr Ali Mohammad al-Musallam (Maif), member of the "Saudi" Popular Democratic Party and other Iranian martyr members of Iranian progressive political organisations have endorsed with their blood the combative relations between the peoples of this area hostile to the

reaction and imperialism. The organisational relations of the front before 1974 have had strong indications and clear proof of the strength of links between the nationalists all over the Gulf area. This is evidenced by the continuous meetings between the national and progressive forces in this area and their feelings that the front of the enemies which is having every enemy back his other colleague calls for a united front of revolutionary forces all over this area in order to lead to the intensification of the power of the revolutionary confrontation so that the imperialist reactionary forces cannot bounce on every nationalist force individually. So the call came up for the creation of a coordination bureau for the Arab revolutionary forces in the area of the Arabian Gulf and Peninsula. This can be seen in the presence of one delegate in the General Secretariat of the Arab Popular Congress representing the national forces in the Arabian Gulf and explaining their viewpoint in front of this Arab national assembly and their

attitude towards the current events and developments in the Arab and international arenas. The agreement of the national and democratic forces in the arena of the Gulf on this question is regarded as a typical jump in the relations which were existing between these forces and helped come out from the circle of sensitivity which was obstructing the implementation of many of the important issues which were sharing in one way or another in the escalation of the struggle of the masses against the policies of the peoples in the area during the previous period. This is because a new age of combative cohesion began to have its features appear at this stage which is being passed by the peoples of the area and which appeared clear in the victory of the Iranian revolution and the dimension of this victory and its effect upon the cohesion of the national forces no matter how different their political projects are.

The imperialist-reactionary plots and conspiracies took a comprehensive shape at this decade in particular as they are now not confined only to one of the peoples of the area but are having their tails stretch like the octopus to cover all parts of the Arab area. This calls upon us to shed some light on the relations which were woven by the Omani revolution with all national and democratic forces in the Arab arena.

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At the level of  
the Arab area.

The current stage shaped up particularly after the submissive steps by the Egyptian regime which steps were represented in the Sadat visit to Jerusalem and his conclusion of the traitorous accord with the Zionist entity. This made all the groups of the Arab national activity to revise their programme and to find the proper ways out for the current stage which was agreed to be called as the 'pre-second' stage. For this reason the Arab People's General Congress and the Front of steadfastness and confrontation have been established and all of them work for mobilising the popular and official Arab energies for standing in the face of the conspiracies of imperialism, reaction and zionism which are being even against the Arab nation with the aim of subjugating it and prolonging its subordination to the circles of world imperialism. Therefore, it was necessary for the Arab revolutionary forces entirely to combine together

in front of this odd occupying life whose lines and sides in charge of carrying them out have gathered together. This made the Arab revolutionary forces create the suitable means and methods for their unit and coordination of their stands for foiling the plans of imperialism. As the Omani revolution is one of the revolutionary groups fighting against and confronting such plans in an important area in the Arab homeland, it found backing by different forces and ways from all Arab revolutionary forces topped by the groups of the Palestine revolution. The meetings held by the central delegation of the front with the different forces in numerous parts of the Arab area two months ago have had effective dimensions in the consolidation of the relations with these Arab progressive parties all over the Arab area from the Ocean to the Gulf. As the imperialist plans are taking their dimensions in accordance with the coordination existing between the three forces of imperialism, Arab reaction

and zionism, confrontation ought to have a comprehensive dimension parallel to the force of the enemy. Therefore the alliance with the democratic regimes and forces in the world is a thing of immense importance.

#### Relations With Democratic Regimes and Forces in The World

The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman valued the high backing being extended by the Socialist regimes and the democratic forces in the world in view of the important role this backing is playing in the consolidation of the ability of the national liberation movements for confronting the forces of reaction, imperialism and racism in their countries. Stemming from this clear understanding the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman regarded the establishment of strong and concrete relations with the countries of the socialist community and the workers parties in the capitalist countries as well as the liberation movements in the world as a strategic question for confronting

the imperialist-zionist-reactionary alliance. Emanating from this point the front and ever since its establishment cemented this important sphere. The

visits of the different delegations played a basic and main role in creating developed relations between it and the friendly forces supporting the struggles of our people and its ambitions for freedom, independence and social progress. We are not revealing a secret if

we say that the morale and material backing extended by the allied forces to the Omani people have had leading results at the level of the daily confrontation between the Omani revolution and its enemies including reactionary and imperialist forces. The Soviet Union comes on top of the Socialist regimes whose backing have had positive results in consolidating the abilities of the Omani revolution throughout the past years of the struggle of the Omani people.

### GREETINGS TO ALL PROGRESSIVE FORCES

During celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of 9th June revolution the command of PFLO received a number of messages of greetings from the Arab and foreign political organisations. PFLO also received tens of solidarity statements issued by the mass organisations of youths, students, workers and women, regional and international which

praised the struggles of the masses of the Omani people under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO).

On this great occasion massive festivals and rallies were held in solidarity with our triumphant revolution. These were held in London, Moscow, Baghdad, Beirut, Damascus, Canada and in the Scandi-

navian countries, Germany and different other countries of the world.

Moreover support committees in some of these regions launched campaigns for the collection of donations in favour of the martyrs of the revolution.

As a result of the great number of political and mass organisations which sent messages of greeting and solidarity

statements, we apologise for not mentioning their names and we look forward to more joint activity in service of the struggles of the masses against the forces of imperialism, reaction and zionism.

We also find our duty to extend our thanks to all political and mass committees and support committees which expressed

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The enemy forces moved forward from their military centres in the eastern regions towards "Har Ash Sharif" north of the city of martyrs "Morbat". On 19th May 1979 a clash ensued between the forces of the People's Liberation Army operating in the eastern region and the said enemy forces. The enemy called for land and air reinforcements from the "Om al-Ghwaref" military base where the enemy helicopters totally encircled the region. The number of enemy forces taking part in this attack was about three divisions accompanied by many numbers of spies. In addition to that, the enemy also used heavy and light guns and Jaguar fighter planes to comb the whole area indiscriminately and without a specific target. No casualties have been sustained by the citizens in the bombed area. The battle lasted for six hours continuously from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. During the battle which was fierce comrades used light weapons and hand grenades. Enemy losses during the battle were as follows:-

- ten dead and injured including one British officer.

Our losses were as follows:

- Comrade Ali Ahmed Salem al-Khazar was martyred in this battle and Saeed Mossalam Hugaيران Adhab was badly injured and fell captive in the hands of the enemy.

The following day, 20th May, 1979, another fierce battle ensued between our forces and those of

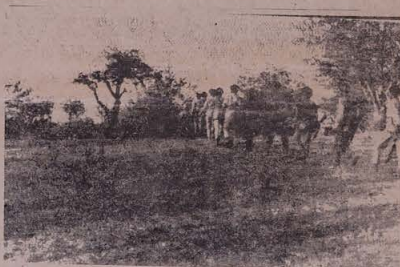
## MILITARY COMMUNIQUE

the enemy for eight and a half hours without stop. It started at 9 a.m. and ended at 4.30 p.m. The enemy mobilised all heavy and light weapons and combed the area in the next day indiscriminately but no casualties or losses have been incurred by the citizens in the area. Our comrades used in this battle light weapons and hand grenades.

Enemy losses were as follows:

- nineteen soldiers bet-

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the 9th June revolution, a group of our forces operating in the central zone of Dhofar launched an attack at ten in the evening of 10th June, 1979 on one of the enemy front points in the military centres of "Fasha and Thisfoon" at "Arkharhighlands" in the Red Line. In this attack our comrades used machine-guns and rockets from very close distances.



### ----- PEOPLE'S ARMY IN BATTLE -----

ween dead and injured.

Our losses were:  
- martyrdom of Comrade Mohammad Mubarak Ahmed Abu Hamood.

The enemy admitted the fierceness of the battle. Glory and eternity is for the martyrs of the 9th June revolution. Death and destruction is for the enemy of our country and people.

The communique was issued by the liberation forces operating in the Eastern region.

The attack lasted for a quarter of an hour during which our comrades have had complete control on the battleground.

Enemy losses were:  
1 - Twelve enemy soldiers killed and wounded.  
2 - destruction of an EFM-type machine-gun  
3 - Complete destruction of two properly fortified enemy positions.  
4 - destruction of one wireless set.

Our brave forces returned back to base safely carrying the flag of victory.

Consequently as usual the enemy combed the nearby regions indiscriminately and closed the Red Line road from the far north to the far south from 27th May 1979 as a precautionary measure against the attacks of our revolutionaries.

The enemy mobilised hundreds of soldiers reinforced by tanks and heavy artillery in a desperate bid to restrict the operations of our revolutionaries in the Red Line.

The communique was issued by the forces of the People's Liberation Army operating in the Central Zone.

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### GREETINGS

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ed their attitudes in support of the struggles of our Omani people through the messages, letters and statements which were sent to us on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the glorious revolution of 9th June under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman.

Let the banner of solidarity between the progressive forces hoist high all over the world for expelling the enemies of the peoples, the enemies of humanity until the peoples of the world entirely achieve their legitimate ambitions and hopes.

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